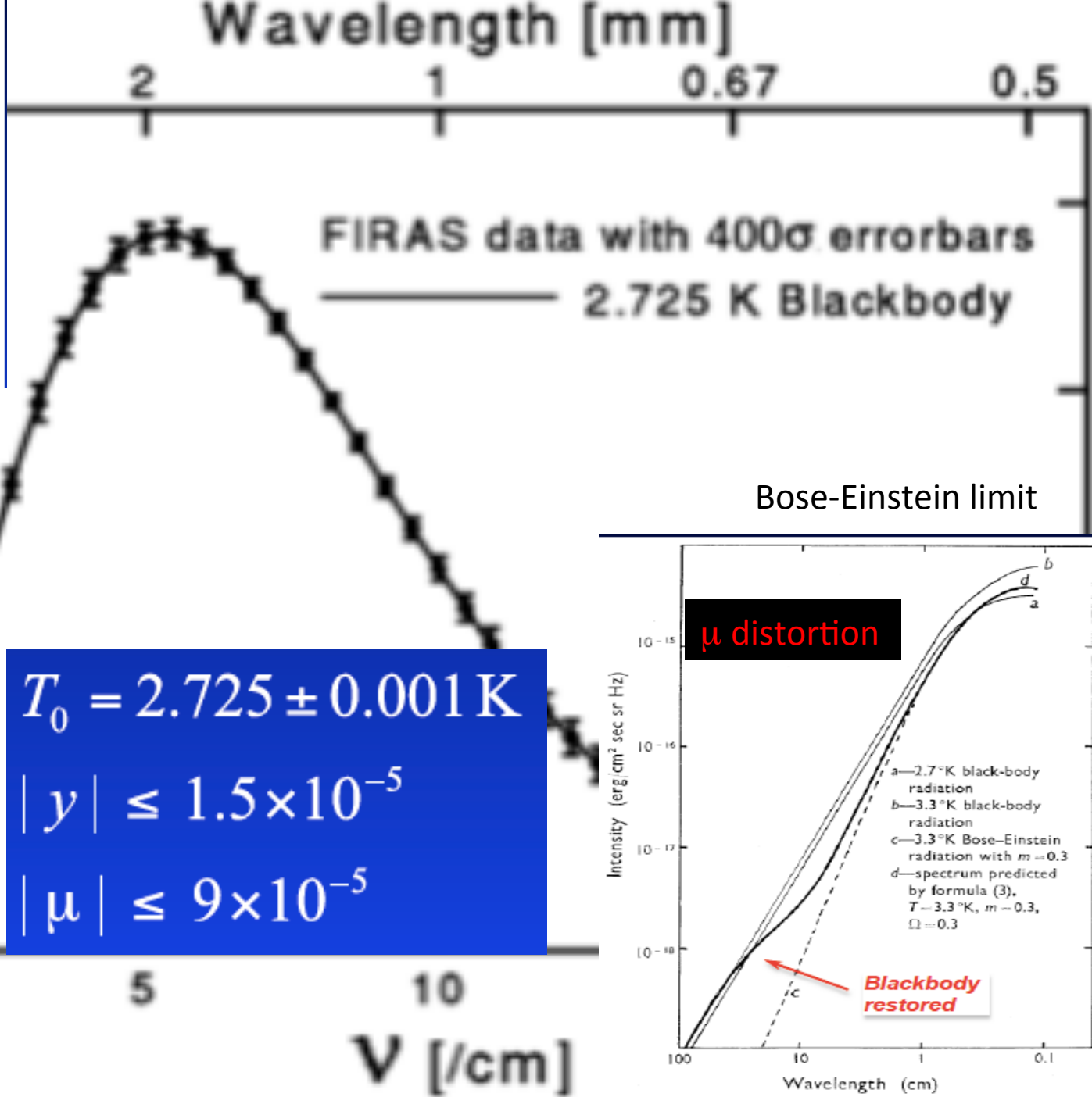
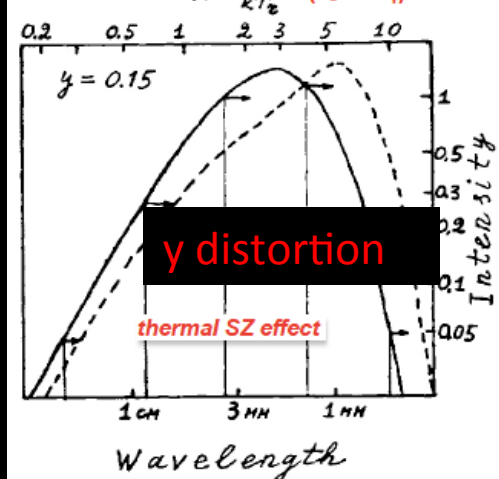
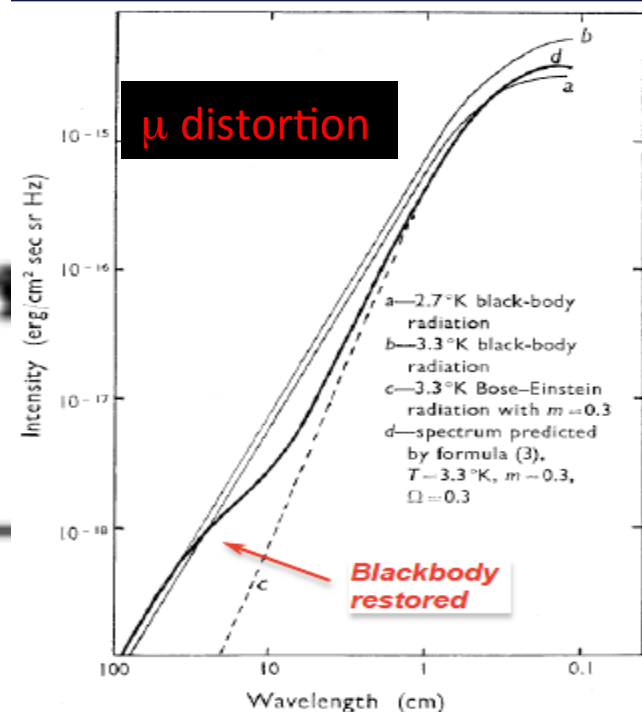


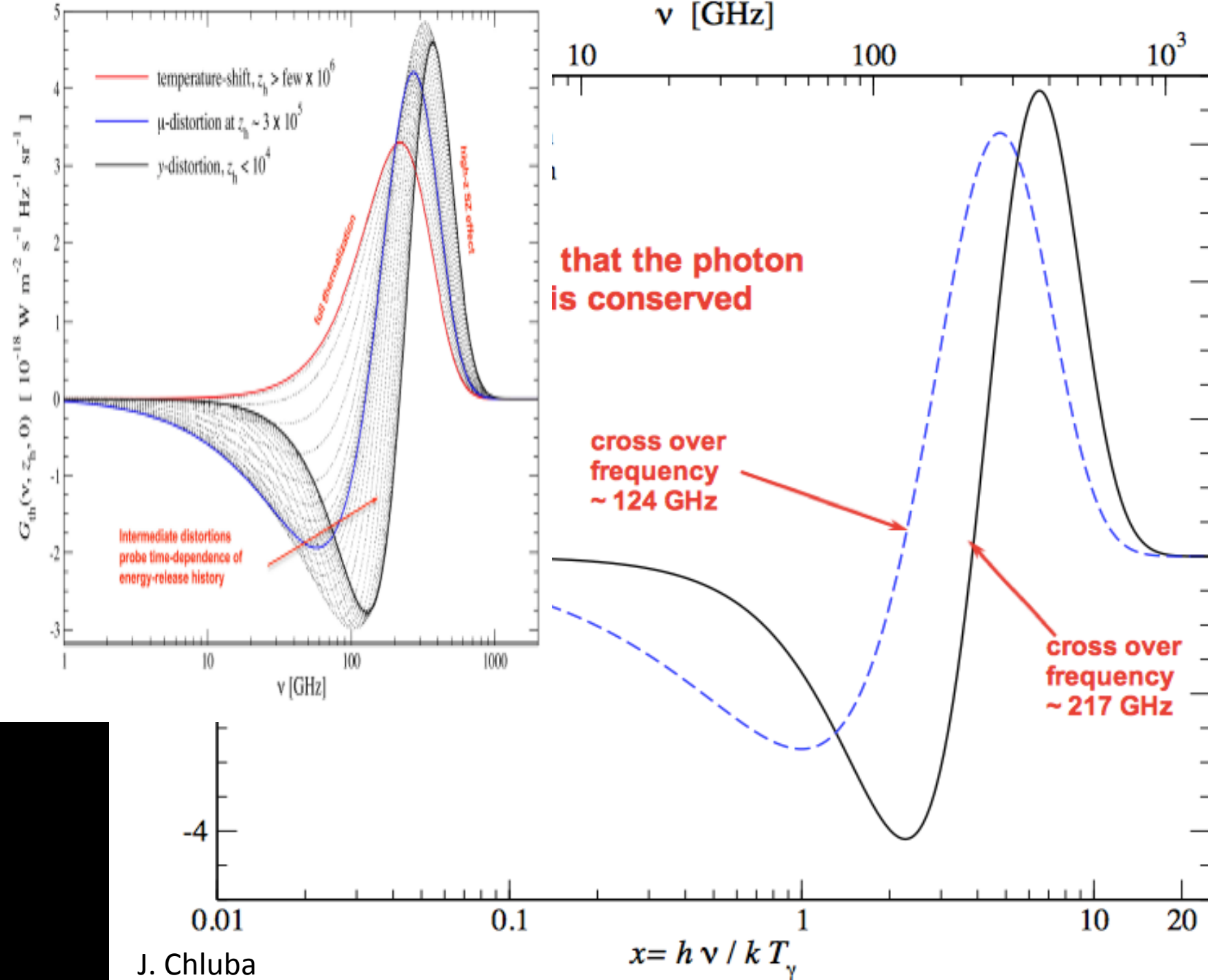
The case for spectral distortions

- Is 1000 x improvement over FIRAS sufficient or do we need a guaranteed science return?
- a dedicated spectrometric mission, no B compromise ?



Bose-Einstein limit



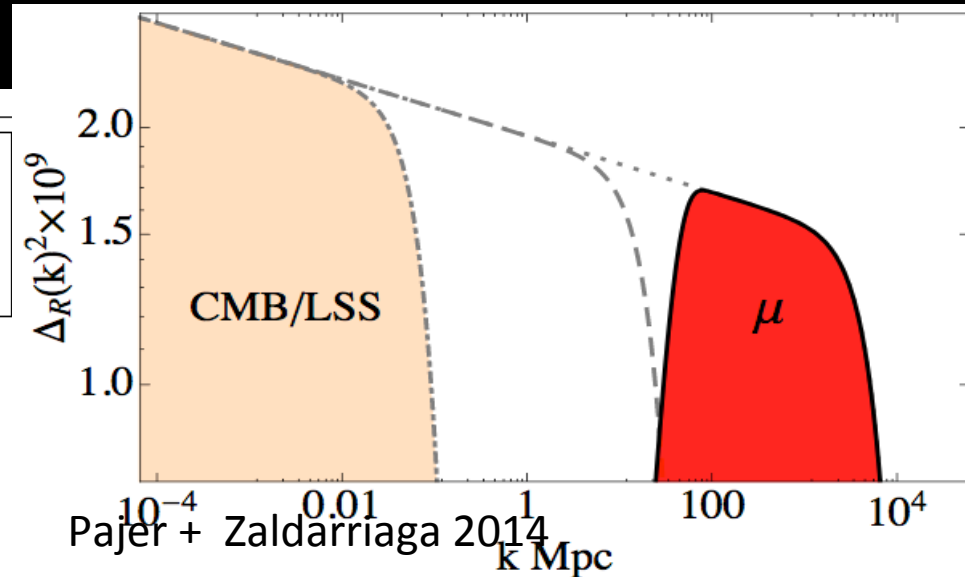
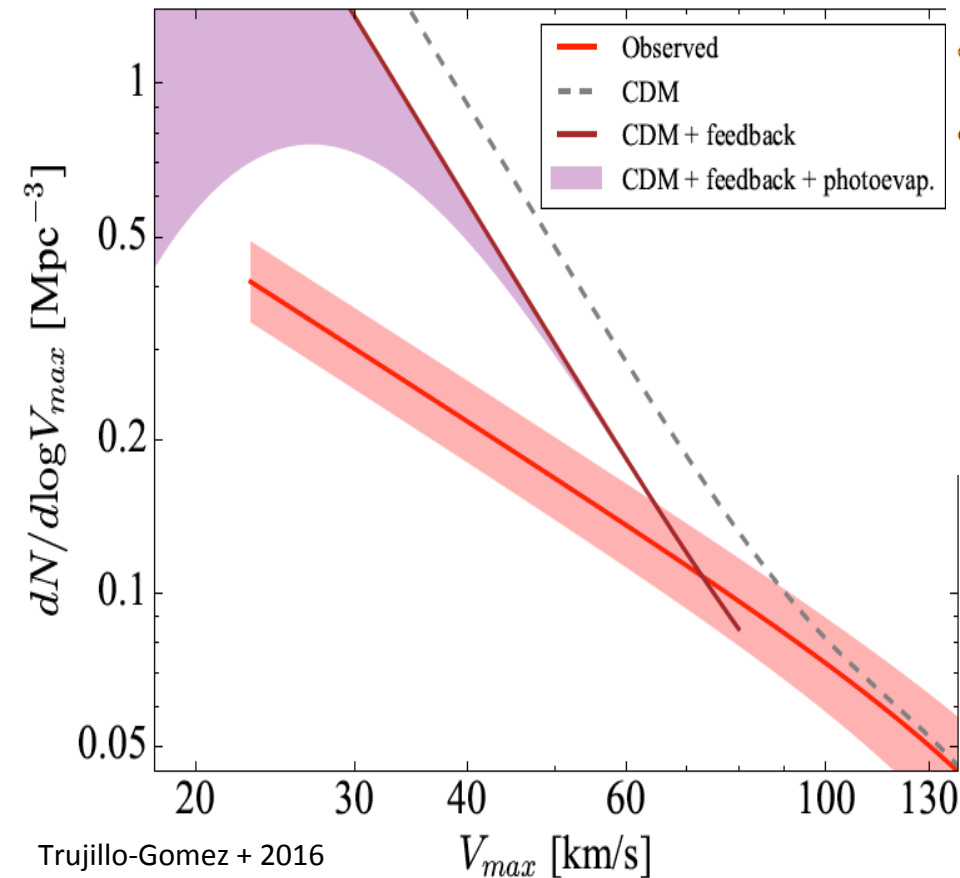


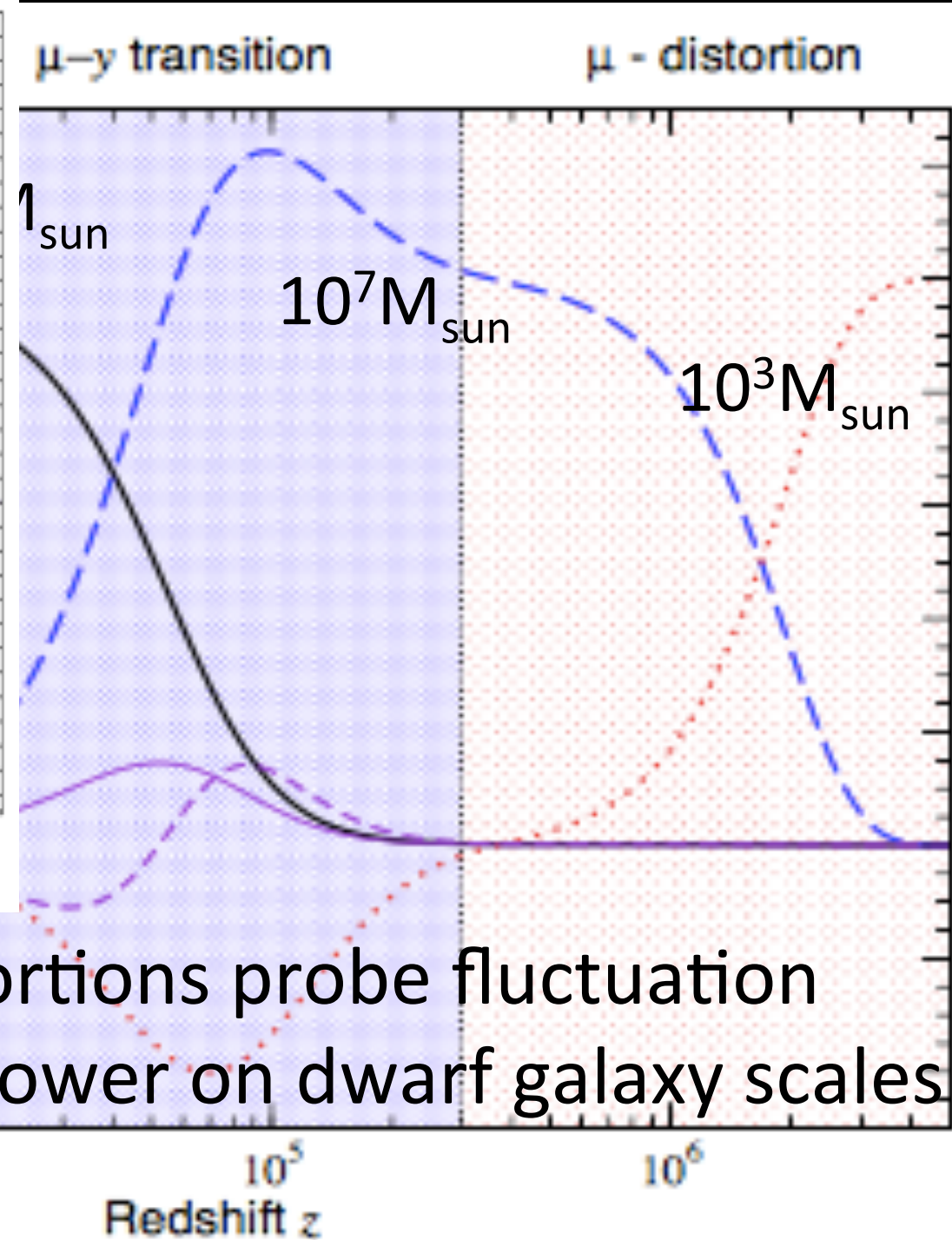
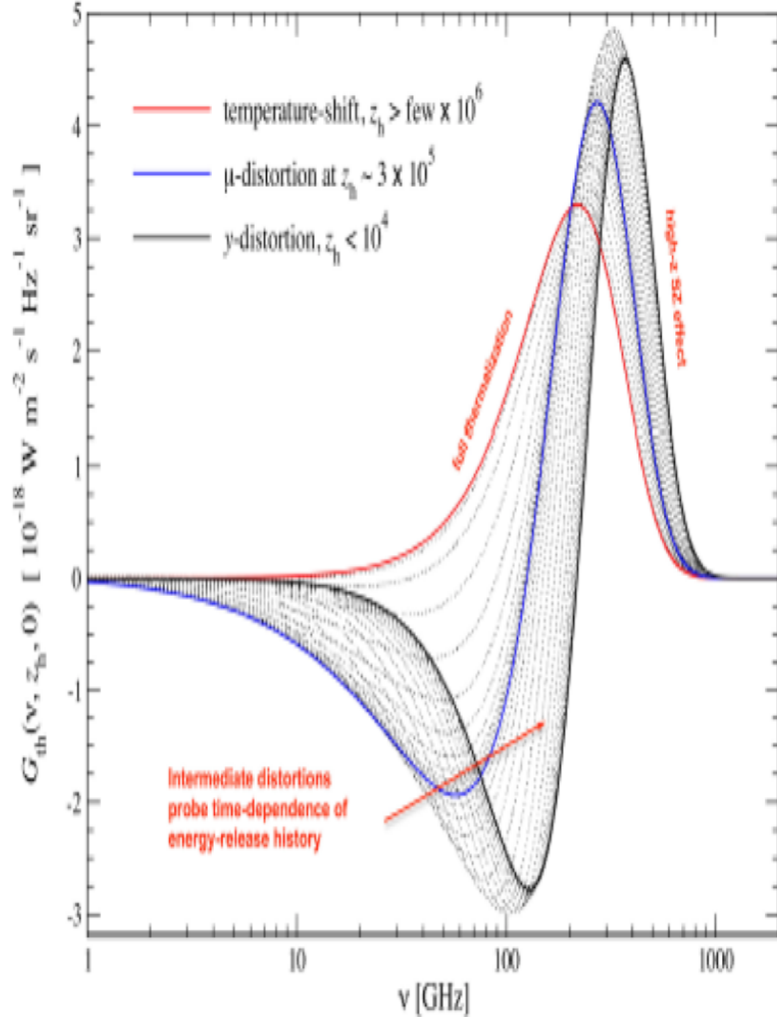
Guaranteed returns to fundamental cosmology

- 1. Damping of dwarf galaxy fluctuations
 $k_D = 4z_4^{3/2} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ probes $50\text{-}10^4 \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$
- 2. (re)combination spectral lines of hydrogen
380000 yrs after the Big Bang
- 3. (re)combination spectral lines of helium
long before the first stars

1. Probing dwarf galaxies

Dwarfs are a challenge to LCDM: too many predicted.
has motivated exotic dark matter, eg WDM, SIDM...



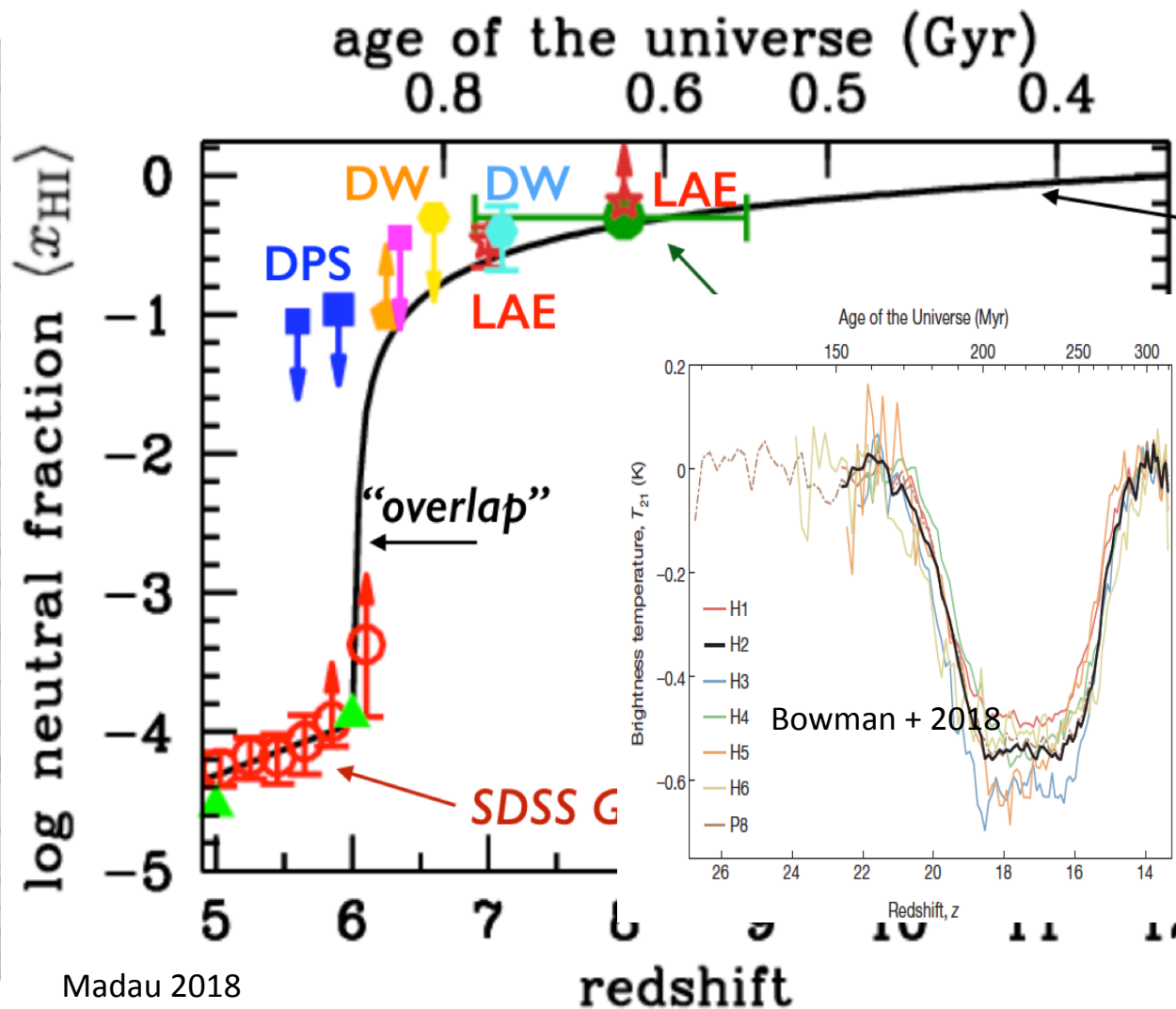
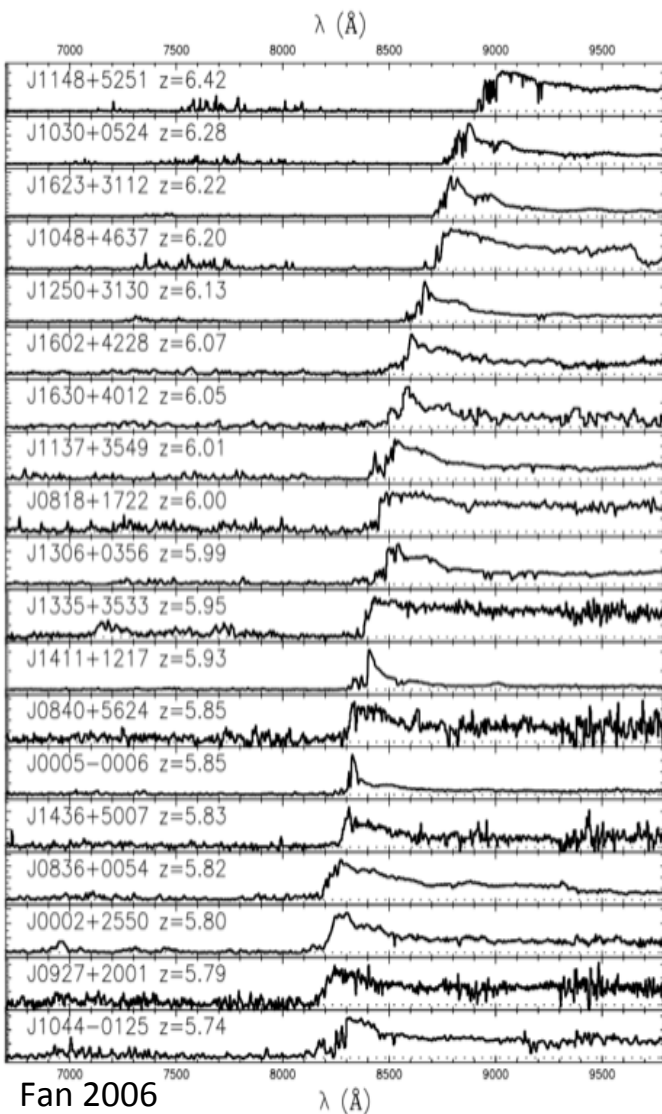


CMB spectral distortions probe fluctuation
baryon damping power on dwarf galaxy scales

2. Hydrogen recombination lines

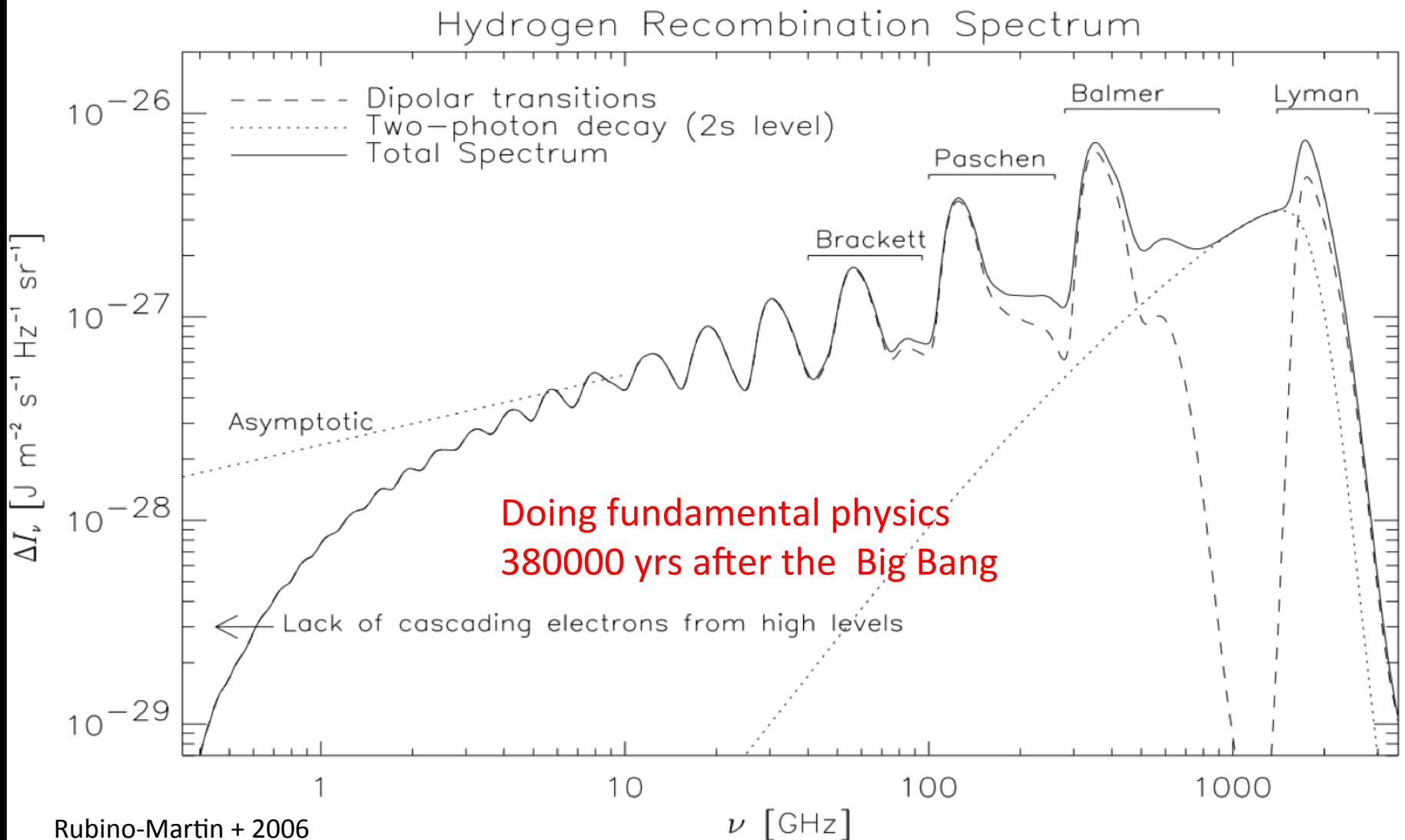
We measure atomic hydrogen directly to $z \sim 8$

+ 21 cm maybe to $z \sim 17$



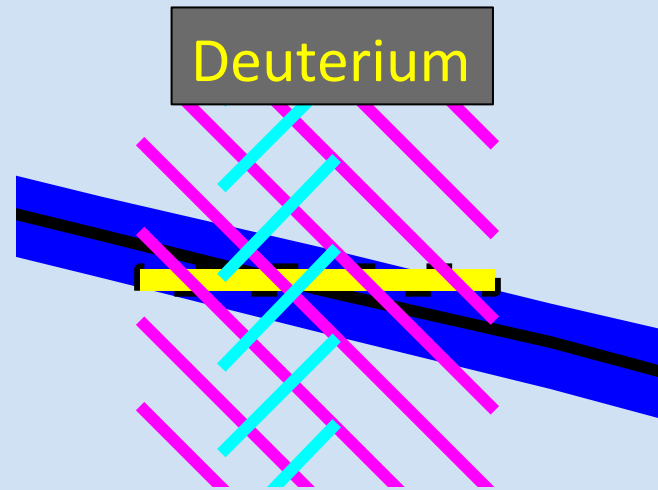
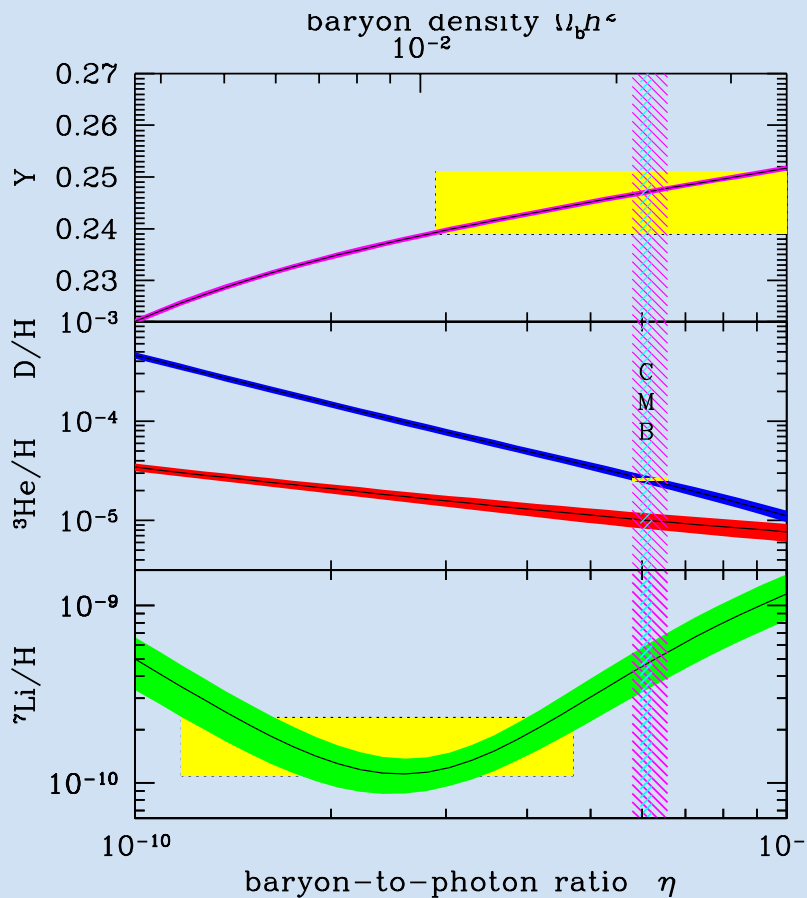
Madau 2018

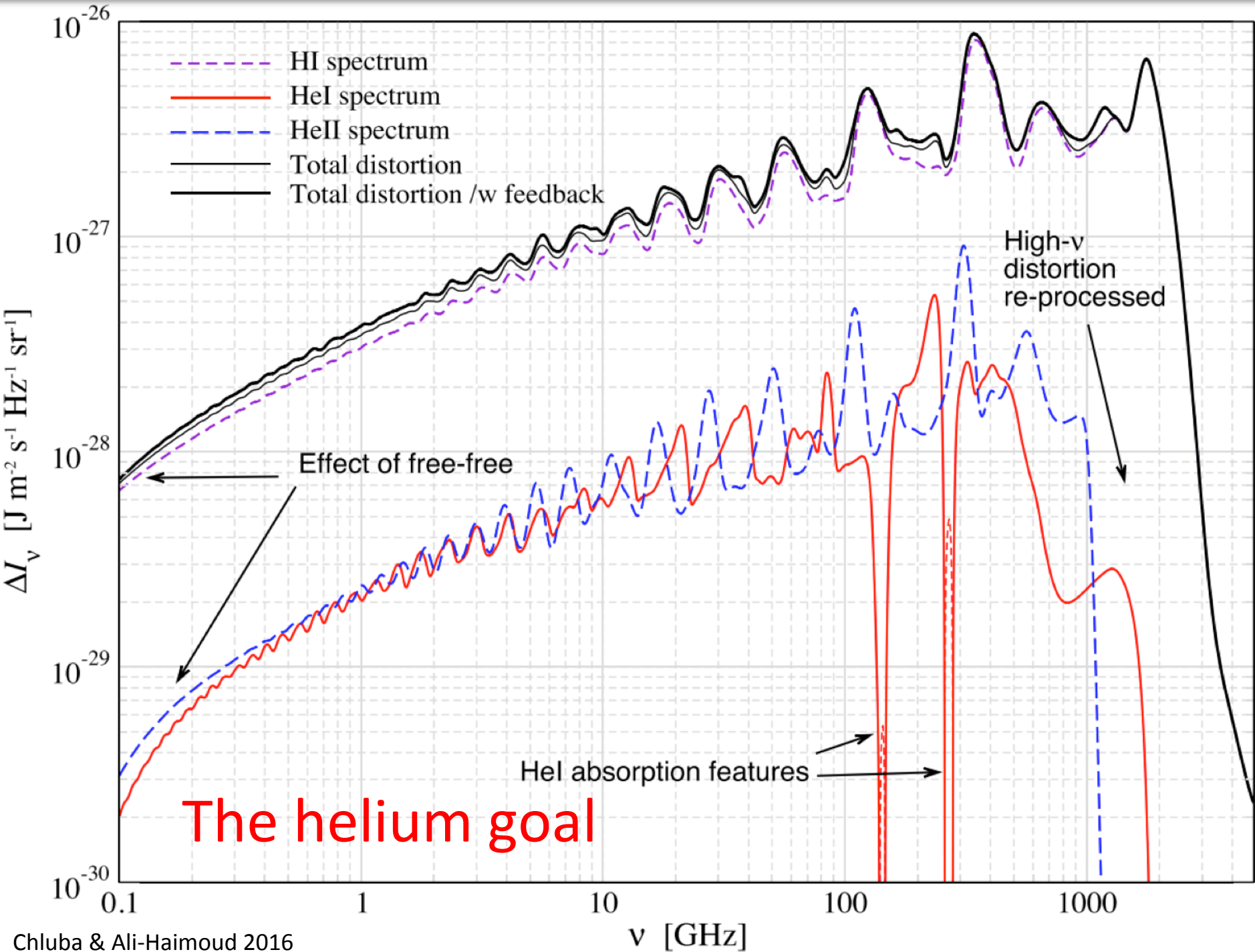
We can measure hydrogen recombination lines at $z \sim 1000$



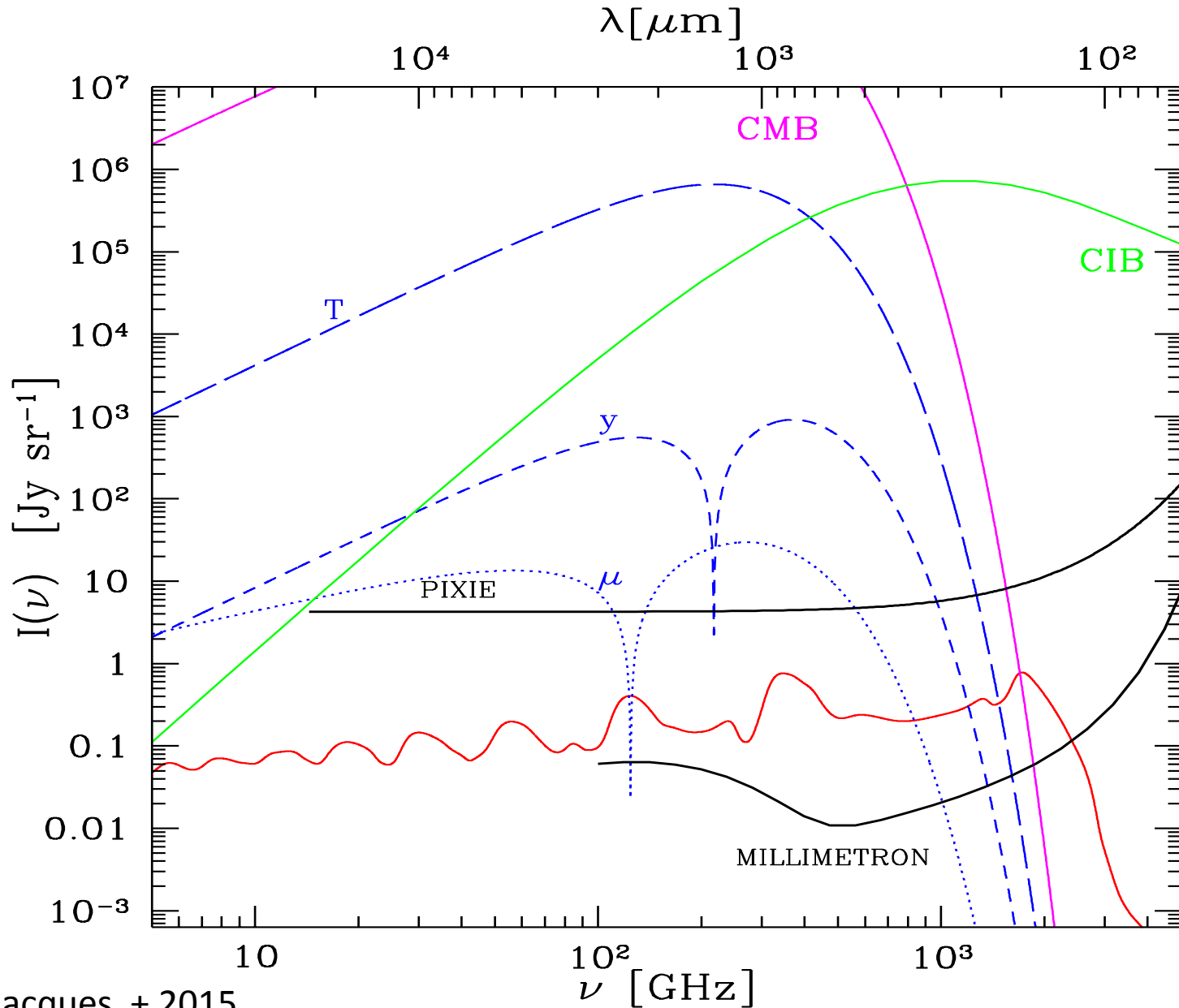
3. Probing primordial helium

- $D/H|_p = 2.569 \pm 0.027 \times 10^{-5}$ (10 determinations)
- $Y_p = 0.245 \pm 0.003$ (0.2446, 0.2449, 0.2551: recent determinations)





spectral distortion challenge to observers



ULTIMATE MISSION?

Gain over PIXIE via: larger telescope
many detectors
limited frequency range
single goal

Relative to PIXIE

- Dedicated to spectral distortions $x < 2$
- Add detectors: $1 \rightarrow 16-100$ $x \sim 4-10$
- Telescope size: $(2x) 0.55\text{m} \rightarrow 1x (1 - 5)\text{m}$ $x \sim 2-10$
- Reduce bandwidth $\rightarrow 30\text{GHz}-2\text{THz}$, increase f_{sky} $x < 2$

X 100 would guarantee success!